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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/605,794	06/27/2000	Osman Abdoul Ismael	P2651C	6721

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EXAMINER

BULLOCK JR, LEWIS ALEXANDER

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2126

DATE MAILED: 07/08/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

24

Office Action Summary

Applicati n N . 09/605,794	Applicant(s) ISMAEL ET AL.	
Exam in r Lewis A. Bullock, Jr.	Art Unit 2126	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 May 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.
- 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 - 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

2. Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by "Solstice Java AgentWare 1.0 (early access) Programmer's Guide" by SUN.

As to claim 1, SUN teaches a method of managing from a client station (SNMP manager application / Java management application on Management side) a target object (M-bean) at a remote station (Java virtual machine at Solstice JAW agent side) via a telecommunications network (SNMP / RMI / HTTP / SSL) (pg. 4, figure 1-1), the method comprising the steps of: generating a client object (c-bean) forming a representation of the target object (m-bean), which client object (c-bean) is configured to extract methods of the target object (via creating a c-bean and its Java interface) which are remotely accessible and support manipulation of properties (via Get or Set functions) of the target object (m-bean) (pg. 12-13, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans), the client object (c-bean) being further configured to implement the remotely accessible methods (pg. 13, "Automatic generation of a c-bean is possible only if the c-bean and the m-bean it represents have the same set of public properties with the same

Art Unit: 2126

methods..."); registering (connecting) the target object (m-bean) and a network adaptor (managed object adaptor server) for a network protocol with a framework at the remote station (agent side) (pg. 8, Managed Object Adaptor Servers); associating the client object (c-bean) with a network adaptor (managed object adaptor client / adaptor MO) for the network protocol at the client machine (management side) (pg. 11-12); and enabling a client application (management application) to access the methods which support remote manipulation by instantiating the client object (pg. 12, "A Java management application performs management operations on an m-bean by calling methods of its associated c-bean.").

As to claim 7, SUN teaches a remote access support mechanism at a client station (SNMP manager application / Java management application on Management side) for accessing a target object (m-bean) at a remote station (Java virtual machine at Solstice JAW agent side) via a telecommunications network (SNMP / RMI / HTTP / SSL) (pg. 4, figure 1-1), the remote access support mechanism comprising: a client object (c-bean) forming a representation of the target object (m-bean), which client object (c-bean) extracts methods (via creating a c-bean and its Java interface) of the target object (methods of a m-bean) which are accessible remotely and implements management methods for accessing the remotely accessible methods (pg. 12-13, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans); and a network adaptor (managed object adaptor client / adaptor MO) responsive to the client object (c-bean) (pg. 8, Managed

Art Unit: 2126

Object Adaptor Servers), wherein the client object (c-bean) is configured to be instantiated by a client application (management application) for enabling the client application (management application) to access and modify the target object (m-bean) (pg. 11-12).

As to claims 15 and 17, SUN teaches a remote access support mechanism at a first machine (Java virtual machine at Solstice JAW agent side) permitting remote access and modification from a client machine (SNMP manager application / Java management application on Management side) to a target object (m-bean) at a first machine (Java virtual machine at Solstice JAW agent side) via a telecommunications network (SNMP / RMI / HTTP / SSL) (pg. 4, figure 1-1), the remote access support mechanism comprising: at least one target object (m-bean) (pg. 5, Managed Objects and M-Beans); at least one network adaptor (managed object adaptor server) supporting a network protocol (pg. 8, Managed Object Adaptor Servers); the at least one target object (m-bean) and the at least one network adaptor (managed object adaptor server) being registerable (connected) with a framework at the first machine and the second adaptor (managed object adaptor client / adaptor MO) being responsive to remote access requests from the client machine (management side) in accordance with the protocol to extract (via creating a c-bean and its Java interface) target object methods (methods of a m-bean) and modify the target object (via Get and Set functions) via the framework (pg. 12-13, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans).

As to claim 18, SUN teaches a method of managing from a first virtual machine (Java management application on Management side), a target object (m-bean) at a second virtual machine (Java virtual machine at Solstice JAW agent side) where the target object (m-bean) includes features that can be manipulated programmatically by processes (applications) in the second virtual machine (pg. 4, figure 1-1), the method comprising: registering the target object (m-bean) and a network adaptor (managed object adaptor server) for a network protocol with a framework at the second virtual machine (pg. 4, figure 1-1; pg. 8, Managed Object Adaptor Servers); generating a client object (c-bean) on the first virtual machine (management side) forming a representation of the target object (m-bean) (pg. 12-13, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans), which client object (c-bean) is configured to extract (via creating a c-bean and its Java interface) remotely accessible methods of the target object (methods of a m-bean) that support programmatic manipulation of target object properties (via GET and SET functions) by processes in the second virtual machine (pg. 12-13, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans); associating the client object (c-bean) with the network adaptor (managed object adaptor client / adaptor MO) for the network protocol at the first virtual machine; and enabling a client application (management application) to manage the target object (m-bean) by instantiating the client object (c-bean) (pg. 11-13, Managed

Art Unit: 2126

Object Adaptor Clients, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans).

As to claim 2, SUN teaches compiling the target object (m-bean) to generate the client object (c-bean), the client object (c-bean) comprising a target object interface (Java interface) identifying the remotely accessible methods of the target object and the client object further comprising a target object stub (java stub) implementing the remotely accessible methods (pg. 12-13, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans).

As to claim 3, SUN teaches selectively replacing the target object stub (java stub) for dynamically modifying the behavior of the client application (management application) at runtime (pg. 13, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans).

As to claim 4, SUN teaches the client object (c-bean) and the target object (m-bean) are beans, each of which comprise a set of properties, a set of methods for performing actions, and support for events and for introspection (pg. 12, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans).

As to claim 6, SUN teaches the target object (m-bean) is a managed object (pg. 5, Managed Objects and M-Beans) and the client application (management application)

Art Unit: 2126

is a network management application (pg. 10, Management of Solstice JAW Agents by Java Management applications).

As to claims 8 and 9, refer to claims 2 and 3 for rejection.

As to claims 10 and 11, refer to claim 4 for rejection.

As to claim 13, refer to claim 6 for rejection.

As to claim 14, SUN teaches a software mechanism (pg. 4, figure 1-1).

As to claim 16, refer to claim 14 for rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 5 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Solstice Java AgentWare 1.0 (early access) Programmer's Guide" by SUN in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (APA).

As to claim 5, SUN teaches extracting target object methods (via creating a c-bean and its Java interface) (pg. 12-13, Representation of M-Beans to Java Management Applications as C-Beans, Automatic Generation of C-Beans From M-Beans). However, SUN does not teach this being performed by introspection.

APA teaches inspecting target object methods by introspection (pg. 1, lines 19-21). It would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of SUN with APA to inspect and extract methods from beans.

As to claim 12, SUN teaches a compiler (mogen tool) for extracting the target object (m-bean) methods for generating the client object (c-bean) (pg. 13, Automatica Generation of C-Beans from M-Beans). However, SUN does not teach this being performed by introspection.

APA teaches inspecting target object methods by introspection (pg. 1, lines 19-21). Refer to claim 5 for the motivation to combine.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lewis A. Bullock, Jr. whose telephone number is (703) 305-0439. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone

Application/Control Number: 09/605,794
Art Unit: 2126

Page 9

numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-0286.

lab
June 27, 2003



**JOHN FOLLANSBEE
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